1s Longrigg G-4, 5 (ca. 1915-1940) MH1 Iraq MH1

V

PREFACE

MORE than a quarter of a century has passed since, a young official of the 'Iraq Government, I published an account of the four centuries of that country's history ending in 1900. That tentative and imperfect work has not, to my knowledge, been superseded; and as it seems now to call for a continuation into more recent times I have tried in the volume now offered to carry out this task. My own connexion with the territory, which has been continuous since 1915, has included some sixteen years of residence there followed by annual or more than annual visits, and has been favoured by the friendship of many scores of 'Iraqis at all levels, including perhaps two-thirds of those mentioned in these pages.

The interest which 'Iraq offered formerly to the world—that of history, archaeology, strategy, economics, and social structure—has grown not less but greater during the last generation. Apart from the personal and affectionate interest felt by many friends of the 'Iraqis, the circumstances of the foundation of their nation, its era of tutelage and emancipation, its varying fortunes as an independent State, its social and cultural development as illustrating the familiar but uneasy impact of West on East, its revelation of national character, its share in Arab politics and in world groupings, its material development, its possible future: all these should contribute to a story well worth the telling, if it can be rightly told. At the same time I, and probably some readers, must regret the absence from these pages of many or most of the figures—tribal or village chiefs, town 'notables' and professional men, the humble as well as the eminent in officialdom and the general public—so long and so well known to residents in 'Iraq in this or that part of a wide, varied, and deeply interesting country. It is indeed regrettable that so little of this element of social life, enriched by many picturesque, responsive, and often eminent personalities of the country, will appear in this history; indeed much of the best that 'Iraq has to offer in courtesy, humour, and kindliness must be here unrecorded.

The need for a general account of the last half-century in 'Iraq has not hitherto been met. There are diplomatic papers, military histories and dispatches, travellers' tales, 'Iraqi political writings and a voluminous press, biographies of the eminent, and a few scholars' and specialists' monographs: but there seems to be no single work attempting to be both as comprehensive and as reliable as the variety and the too close proximity of the events will permit. I have hoped to be of use in helping both the contemporary reader

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APPENDIX C

Sources of the Present Work

THE historian of a recent or contemporary period, whatever his conscientious industry, must find it beyond possibility to quote specific authority for every statement, or even to indicate, otherwise than in general terms, all the sources from which his information is derived. He will be compelled to use the daily, weekly, and monthly presses of a dozen countries: parliamentary and international debates: compilations of statistics, Regulations, dispatches and White Papers: studies and monographs in many languages and on many allied subjects, and the published records of travellers and observers; these, with all their repetitions and varying values and relevancies, are among the too copious sources from which such a writer must disengage his material. He can offer no equivalent to the comprehensive and meticulous source-lists of the historian of ancient or medieval times. He can in his own references never achieve completeness, and he will confer no benefit on students by multiplying references beyond the essential, the significant, or at least the interesting. The bibliographical suggestions here following are, therefore, representative only of what the writer has found, in the languages known to him, to be of value; a great quantity of more or less relevant material is omitted.

One source does not appear in these lists at all—the slowly acquired body of observation and information which the writer's many years of residence in and personal acquaintance with 'Iraq in various, including official, capacities has put at his disposal. Without this, the present history would not have been undertaken.

The writer has used:

(*a*) Notes provided generously by friends, both 'Iraqi and British, who have recent and special knowledge of specific phases of 'Iraqi life or the work of Government Departments. Some of the names of these appear in the Preface.

(*b*) Compilations, reports, and monographs printed in English or Arabic by various departments of the 'Iraq Government or by its predecessor the British Occupation authority. These[1] deal with public health, provincial administration (1915–20), agriculture, surveys, archaeology, trade, education, finance, geology, irrigation, jails, police, law courts, the 'Iraq Levies, meteorology, tribes, posts and telegraphs, Port of Basra, public works, &c.

(*c*) The *'Iraq Government Gazette*, from 1920: Compilations of Laws, Proclamations, &c. (Government Press, Baghdad).

[1] Examples in A. T. Wilson, *Loyalties*, pp. xxvii–xxxi, and P. W. Ireland, *'Iraq*, pp. 479–89. For the period later than 1935 it has not proved possible to compile lists of comparable completeness; a few such publications are quoted in sections (*i*) and (*k*) below. The Annual Reports of some departments, such as 'Iraq Railways, are invaluable.

is partly the outcome of historic causes and has partly been generated by differing local conditions and ethnic origins. Under Ottoman administration present-day el 'Iraq comprised the three vilayets of Mosul, Baghdad and Basra, each somewhat jealously watching, and watched from, the capital. This separatism was accentuated by divergent economic orientations. Mosul looked primarily northwards; Baghdad to Persia and the bordering desert; Basra to the sea. And superimposed on the traditional differences between the ancient vilayets were the more varied and more stubborn ones arising from differing natural conditions. Local social influences combined with these varying conditions to produce different practices, as well as to promote different policies, in different districts.

The general absence of reliable information was nevertheless baffling. For although principles are useful guides, and illuminating discussions can be based on generalities, which may or may not be true, a more dependable foundation is needed before measures of constructive reform can be confidently embarked upon.

3. My first care was to seek copies of all important previous papers dealing with the land problems of the country. Naturally many were unobtainable, while others were rare or fragmentary; but a number of those that remained call for gratitude and acknowledgment from a later worker in the same field. Several papers, written in the days of the early administration by experienced officers of the Indian Government, outlined measures for settlement which, if steadily applied and developed, should by now have gone far to mitigate, if not remove, the worst existing disabilities. Unfortunately, the promise of this preliminary work was interrupted and never took shape.

A fresh impetus seems to have been given to the consideration of reform by an extremely able "Note on Land and Revenue Policy" written by Mr. S. H. Longrigg, late Inspector General of Revenue, in May 1926. A series of most interesting and instructive discussions followed. But the writers commonly recognise the unavoidably academic nature of many of these discussions and the need to subject proposals to experimental trial, owing to the absence of adequate information of existing conditions. It is greatly to be regretted that such trials were not made. Measures of reform consequently continued to be confined to paper debates. This sterile result was ascribed to the lack of a formal acceptance and pronouncement by Government of its intended policy. Actually the fewer pronouncements of abstract policy that are made the better for the prospects of useful reform. The failure to do anything appears in fact to have been primarily due to the lack of a competent executive service charged with the study and conduct of such reform.

4. Even if there had been full and exact information available at the Headquarter Offices of Government, it would have been desirable that I should visit each province (Liwa) and get in touch with its conditions on the spot. The general lack of such information made it imperative to secure some expression of the great volume of local knowledge and experience of the actual operation of land tenure and its incidentals from day to day, that was dispersed throughout the country.

The procedure adopted for my inquiry while in el 'Iraq may be summarised under five heads. Firstly, I endeavoured to secure copies of all important correspondence and papers dealing with the land problems of the country as already mentioned.

Secondly, I drew up a questionnaire which was issued by the Ministry of the Interior to all provincial (liwa) authorities. This asked (i) for the

124 compilation of a map indicating the existing distribution of various categories of land in the liwa, (ii) for the preparation of numerical returns relating to population, to the various categories of land, etc., and (iii) a hundred important questions covering the main field of the investigation.

● 114 Thirdly, I studied at Headquarters the working of the Central Government services primarily concerned, as thoroughly as my immediate purpose required and the time at my disposal permitted.

124 Fourthly, I visited each of the fourteen liwas in turn and (i) discussed the main problems thoroughly with the Governor (Mutasarrif),
114 (ii) was taken to typical or specially instructive places, and (iii) met and questioned a number of other provincial officers, local notables, land holders and peasants. Owing to the previous circulation of the questionnaire, all provincial officers were well prepared for these discussions, while I also received very full written replies in all but every case.

124 Fifthly, I had the honour to be accorded several audiences by H.M. King Feisal as well as numerous interviews with Ministers, Deputies and others. And I also interviewed in Baghdad a number of experienced persons both European and 'Iraqi, with special knowledge and experience of land questions. Unfortunately owing to prolonged bad weather, which interfered with my touring programme and severely curtailed the time available for supplementing my information after its initial collection, it was not found possible to arrange meetings with some of those whom I was particularly anxious to see. I regret this very much, but greatly as they would have assisted me, I venture to believe that nothing they might have said would have seriously modified the main conclusions drawn from the mass of evidence collected.

000 5. Owing to the wideness of the field to be covered the five months that I spent in el 'Iraq were entirely occupied in collecting material which could not be digested until I got back to England. The records of the investigations fill more than forty dossiers. Naturally many gaps and uncertainties were discovered during the examination of this large body of material. This necessitated correspondence with Baghdad extending almost continuously over another six months. The attempt to obtain intelligible and consistent statistics was particularly troublesome.

It must not be thought that even this considerable volume of data covers the field wholly or unimpeachably, or that I can have escaped misinterpretations and errors. No such improvised body of information can be a satisfactory substitute for systematic public records and the accumulated experience of a competent and well organised public service able to concentrate on land problems. But the information and opinions collected, read in the light of experience elsewhere, do none the less enable the main evils to be diagnosed with confidence and the essential elements of constructive reform to be trustworthily indicated.

121 I have thought it advisable to explain the widening of the scope of my investigation and to outline the procedure adopted, so that the character and origin of my information is on record. But I have not attempted to reproduce the mass of conclusions which the material collected has yielded. This would fill volumes. And I have expressly excluded from consideration in this report many questions of the highest importance, which I have had to inquire about owing to their reaction on land tenure (e.g. methods of cultivation, of remuneration of labour, etc.), but which did not themselves directly constitute the subject of the inquiry. Again although it was necessary to study the special problems of each province (liwa) as far as time permitted, so as to get a

3: Clark S-5 (1950)1951 MH1 Iraq MH1

AUTHOR'S FOREWORD

At the invitation of Unesco I visited Iraq during the autumn of 1950 to undertake a study of the problem of compulsory education. It was soon discovered, however, that although the terms of reference were relatively simple, the problem is enormous. Rapid educational progress in certain directions has been made since Iraq became an independent State, but there exist major economic, political and social problems which constitute serious obstacles to the promotion of compulsory education.

The study of the problems and the difficulties which need to be surmounted before realistic progress in the direction of compulsory education can be made was greatly assisted by the facilities which were provided in Iraq. Immediately on my arrival the Minister of Education stated that every assistance would be afforded by himself and his colleagues at the Ministry, that free access would be given to relevant reports and records, and that he had made arrangements for the Provincial Governors and Provincial Directors of Education to provide unrestricted means of visiting schools and seeing the conditions of the country.

With such generous facilities it proved possible to visit some 150 primary schools and a number of secondary schools and training institutions, in nine out of the fourteen provinces of Iraq. Visits were also paid to towns, villages, private homes, teachers' clubs, farms, irrigation projects, land settlement schemes and industrial and commercial concerns. A significant feature of these visits, and of the many discussions with teachers, Government officials, sheikhs, farmers, agricultural workers and others was the great courtesy, frankness and generous hospitality that was shown. Thanks to the assistance of so many friendly people it was possible to venture as far north as the provinces of Mosul, Erbil, Sulaimaniya and Kirkuk, to see much of the educational and social arrangements in Baghdad, and to travel through the southern provinces of Kut, Hilla, Amara and Basra. To see schools and meet people of all ranks in the mountains of Kurdistan, the northern desert and uplands, the great southern plain and the marshes of Amara was in itself an education, and provided realistic evidence

3: Clark S-5 (1950)1951 Mid Iraq Mid

ways in which some of these are being overcome. This suggested that there would be some value in then attempting to outline a policy of advance in the direction of compulsory education which would go hand in hand with the economic, political and social changes that are taking place. But although it proved possible to outline suggestions for such a policy of development, it also became abundantly clear that, until the major obstacle of the land tenure system can be overcome, ambitious progress towards compulsory education must continue to be frustrated.

So the study took the shape which appears in the following chapters. It would have been an impertinence to try to cover so much ground had it not been that the generous facilities given by the Minister of Education and the others already mentioned enabled me to use information, figures and opinion which have accumulated over a long period as a result of the efforts of people in the educational and other public services of Iraq. Nevertheless, although much of what is written in this study is a result of the thought and labours of others, any opinions expressed and conclusions drawn are, unless otherwise stated, my own responsibility. The same applies to the inevitable inaccuracies which are bound to be discovered by others who have long been associated with the educational affairs of Iraq. This acceptance of personal responsibility for opinions, conclusions and inaccuracies does, of course, draw attention to what may be regarded as a fundamental weakness in the whole study. Although every effort was made to undertake an objective enquiry, this cannot disguise the fact that the study is the work of an educational administrator whose knowledge of the Near and Middle East is limited and whose experience is based mainly on western systems.

At least two other defects or omissions are obvious. Firstly, in relation to a country where most of the adult population remains illiterate, suggestions for advance towards compulsory education cannot be dissociated from measures for combating general illiteracy. It will be seen that some reference is made both to the problem of adult illiteracy and to the need for associating day schools with realistic projects of fundamental education. Reference to this problem is only sketchy, partly because time pressed hard but mainly because, at the time of writing, a Unesco team is about to investigate materials and techniques for fundamental education in Iraq. Secondly, an account of the educational system beyond the primary stage is not given. This omission is deliberate—it is not necessary to duplicate the excellent information given by Dr. Matta Akrawi and Professor Roderic Matthews in their current book *Education in Arab Countries of the Near East.*

An attempt has been made to be reasonably frank. The

NORTHERN 'IRAQ AND ITS PEOPLES

By MAJOR W. C. F. WILSON, O.B.E.

A lecture given before the Society on March 10, 1937, Brigadier-General Sir Percy Sykes, K.C.I.E., in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in introducing Major Wilson, who is going to speak to us on the subject of Northern 'Iraq and its peoples. He first served in 'Iraq under that very great officer, Sir Percy Cox, who recently passed away. Major Wilson rebuilt Kut after our victory over the Turks, and of recent years he has been administrative officer at Mosul; and can give us very up-to-date accounts of the Assyrian problem in Northern 'Iraq, and can also speak from first-hand knowledge of the Kurds and the other minorities of the country.

TOO many who have never been to 'Iraq, the name, or its old alternative, Mesopotamia, possibly conjures up visions of flat, featureless plains, strips of cultivation along the banks of the two great rivers, Tigris and Euphrates, sandstorms and a torrid climate. Such visions are in a fair measure true of central and southern 'Iraq, but are very far from applying to the two northern provinces of Arbil and Mosul.

Geography

From the Lesser Zab river northwards the country is undulating and intersected with watercourses or wādis, which after rain flow down to the Tigris and its half-dozen tributaries. This type of country extends right up to the foothills which fringe the mighty mountain mass of Kurdistan. Over this area, irrigation, except on the rivers for summer crops, is unnecessary, and the rainfall which comes between November and May is in most years sufficient for the cultivation of large crops of wheat and barley. In the spring, grazing for animals is plentiful and a wonderful assortment of wild flowers appear.

In the mountains, during the same period, heavy rain and snow fill the underground sources and provide water for the summer growing of rice, tobacco and other crops, and for good summer grazing for animals. These mountains contain several ranges 6,000 to 8,000 feet high and one peak near the Iranian frontier over 10,000 feet.

Population

The inhabitants of the two provinces consist of an extraordinarily heterogeneous collection of creeds and races with all the problems produced by such a collection.

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PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE IN IRAQ

ABDUL GHANI AL DALLI ☆

433 Modern industry in Iraq, as in many other underdeveloped countries, has made significant progress in recent years and especially since the end of World War II. It is not within the scope of this article to discuss the causes of this movement in their relation to over-all industrial development and industrialisation in Iraq. The discussion in this paper will, on the whole, be restricted to the problems of industrial enterprise in the private sector of the economy. Consequently, Government industrial plans, as well as the oil industry have not been discussed. Likewise, the paper does not deal with the wider regional aspects of modern industry. As far as Iraq is concerned, the main causes for the progress of industry are to be found in the abundance of natural wealth, especially in the form of oil, the relative plentifulness of cheap labour in urban centers, the hardships suffered by the population during the war owing to the shortage of essential industrial products, the exceptional profits made during the war by proprietors of such modern industries as then existed (e.g. woollen textiles, cigarettes, soap, etc.), the accumulation of large sums of liquid capital in relatively few hands as a result of war and post-war inflation, and finally, the positively helpful attitude of Government towards industrial development.
654 The Iraqi Government has always tried to encourage industry, and
652 has granted it various exemptions from taxation under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry, passed in 1929, and its amendments. In 1946 - 47, however, it took a more effective step in the creation of the Industrial Bank, with a capital of I.D. 500,000 wholly contributed by the Government. The Bank's function is to grant loans for the establishment of new industries and the expansion and improvement of existing industries, to participate in joint-stock companies formed for industrial purposes, to start new industrial enterprises on its own account if need be, and to offer various services connected with the import of machinery, materials, and the export

114 ☆ Abdul Ghani Al Dalli is Member of the Iraqi Parliament and Minister of Agriculture, and a former Director General of the Industrial Bank of Iraq.

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THE MISSION
[FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BANK]

IVAR ROOTH
Chief of Mission

JOHN C. DE WILDE
Chief Economist

JEAN R. DE FARGUES	*Adviser on Irrigation, Flood Control and Drainage*
CARL FLESHER	*Adviser on Industry and Power*
E. R. HONDELINK	*Adviser on Transportation*
LUTHER G. JONES	*Agronomist*
ANTONIO KAYANAN	*Adviser on Community Planning and Housing*
BENJAMIN B. KING	*Economist*
MIROSLAV A. KRIZ	*Adviser on Public Finance, Money and Banking*
ALBERT LORENZEN	*Adviser on Public Health*
C. H. J. MALIEPAARD	*Agricultural Economist*
K. G. SAIYIDAIN	*Adviser on Education*
C. W. SCHULLER	*Adviser on Public Administration*
T. THRELKELD	*Adviser on Animal Husbandry*

EUGENE TROY
Administrative Assistant

ROSE DILIBERTO
EUNICE O. DOREY
Secretaries

P. V

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PREFACE

121 On October 10, 1950, the Government of Iraq officially requested the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to send a mission to Iraq to undertake a general review of the country's economic potentialities and make recommendations for a development program. After an exchange of views it was agreed that a mission would be sent with the following terms of reference:

> "The Mission will be expected to undertake a general review of Iraq's economic potentialities and to submit recommendations designed to assist the Government of Iraq to formulate a long-term program for the further development of the country's productive resources. Specifically, the report of the Mission is to include recommendations concerning:
>
> (1) investment priorities as among different sectors of the Iraqi economy and as among types of undertakings within each important sector;
>
> (2) the approximate rate of investment which can appropriately be undertaken without inflationary or other disruptive effects;
>
> (3) measures apart from capital investment which appear necessary or desirable for improving and increasing production;
>
> (4) economic and fiscal policies which may be important to accelerate the pace of Iraq's development; and
>
> (5) governmental organization and practices having an important effect on development."

• 114 A number of United Nations agencies cooperated in the selection of the personnel of the Mission. The agricultural economist, the agronomist and the expert on animal husbandry were nominated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which also undertook to pay a portion of their salaries

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114 and expenses. The World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization nominated the specialists in health and education, respectively.

The Mission arrived in Iraq on February 25, 1951, and the last members left the country on May 27, 1951. During this period members of the Mission travelled widely about the country in order to study conditions and problems at first hand. The Mission worked generally under the auspices of the Development Board, whose members and staff provided valuable assistance. The Principal Liaison Officer to the Mission, Mr. Naim Bashoo, greatly facilitated the Mission's work. In the course of its work, the Mission also drew on the resources of many other government departments and agencies whose cooperation was generously given. The Mission takes this opportunity to express its gratitude to the many people both in public and in private life who gave freely of their time and effort to help the Mission.

In the following report the Mission submits a series of recommendations over a broad field. In making these recommendations the Mission has taken into account the Development Board's five-year program without, however, attempting to arrive at a judgment on every one of the projects included in this program. The many conclusions and recommendations of the Mission may well be subject to modification in the light of additional information or of future developments. While the Mission enjoyed generous cooperation in obtaining data essential to its work, it was inevitably handicapped to some extent by the same lack of adequate, reliable information which is generally encountered in varying degrees in all underdeveloped countries. For example, the absence of dependable data on agricultural and livestock yields and on the location, extent and quality of cultivable but idle land made it difficult to assess the impact of various measures in the field of irrigation, drainage and agriculture. Similarly, lack of statistical data has made it difficult to determine, except in general terms, the repercussions which increased public expenditures might have on production, incomes, consumption and imports. The Mission does not believe, however, that these factors significantly affect the validity of its recommendations.

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I-I To conform to current practice Iran has been substituted for Persia and Irani for Persian except in historical references.

• 114 In Iraq Dr. Hydari, Director of the Rustam Agricultural Experimental Farm at Hinaidi near Baghdad, presented to Field Museum a number of varieties of *Gossypium*, *Hordeum*, and *Triticum*. Dr. Calvin K. Staudt, Director of the American School for Boys in Baghdad, contributed information regarding local drugs.

As a result of Dr. Laufer's death, arrangements had to be made for the study and publication of the material desired by him without the benefit of his collaboration. Other collections of drugs from southwestern Asia had been studied by Dr. David Hooper of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum in London. I therefore visited him to discuss the question of the identification of the collections from Iran and Iraq. Dr. Hooper, who a few years previously had published an account of the drugs of Iran, consented to prepare a report on the Field Museum material and this publication is the result. To his account, I have in certain cases added some notes (H.F.) and, from sources indicated in each instance, mostly from Evan Guest, a mention of some of the more important useful plants not a part of the collection studied by Dr. Hooper. Dr. Casey A. Wood has published a translation of the "Tadhkirat" of Ali ibn Isa of Baghdad (circa A.D. 940–1010) under the title "Memorandum Book of a Tenth-Century Oculist," Chicago, 1936. This publication contains (pp. 47–78) a list of drugs and other remedial agents which can be compared with the data in this report.

126 Because of the difficulties involved in recording the colloquial names for the various plants and drugs and their transliterations, there are inevitably certain discrepancies, but I believe that the list of native names in alphabetical order with their Latin equivalents should be of value to other collectors. If the native name is not in the list, the reader should refer to tukhm (seeds), gul-i (flowers), gil-i (earth), or rishah (root), as the name may appear in these forms.

121 The useful plants and materia medica of southwestern Asia may be considered to be fairly well known and no new drug plants are included in the list, but it is hoped that this report will be of value in making existing information even more accessible and in encouraging medical officers to publish additional information.

The rapid advance of westernization in Iran under Reza Shah Pahlevi and in Iraq under King Ghazi necessitates the accurate recording of rapidly disappearing primitive medical folklore.

HENRY FIELD

35a Hooper and Field 3-6 (1934) 1937 MAI Iran MAI
Iraq MAI

USEFUL PLANTS AND DRUGS OF IRAN AND IRAQ

DAVID HOOPER

INTRODUCTION

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The material embodied in the present catalogue is the result of three collections made in Iran and Iraq during the past eight years. The first was made by Henry Field, leader of the Field Museum Anthropological Expedition to the Near East, 1934. These specimens were obtained mostly from the bazaars of Tehran, Isfahan, and Baghdad, while some were gathered in fields and gardens where medicinal plants were cultivated. Lists accompanied these plants, stating their vernacular names and local properties and uses. The second collection was made in 1933 by Captain P. Johnston-Saint, of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum in London; this consisted of 200 vegetable, animal, and mineral medicines from the markets of Putrus and Tehran.

The third collection was made by Dr. J. M. Cowan and Dr. C. D. Darlington in the spring of 1929 (*Kew Bulletin*, 1930, pp. 49–68). The drugs were all of vegetable origin and were found in the bazaars of Tehran, Hamadan, and Kermanshah.

The specimens of the first-named collection are specified in the catalogue under the name of "Field" followed by the number of the drug in the list. The numbers in the Field collection not followed by place names are from Tehran. Those followed by the letter A were obtained in Baghdad, Iraq. The specimens in the second collection are marked by "W.H.M.M." (Wellcome Historical Medical Museum) followed by the registered number. Those collected by Cowan and Darlington are distinguished by the letters "K.B." followed by a number referring to the page in the *Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information*, No. 6, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1931, pp. 299–344, where the drug is described.

An opportunity is thus given of studying crude drugs and comparing them with the names of those found in the ancient literature of Iran where materia medica has long been a special science. One of the first and most important of the Persian works on pharmacology is the "Kitabulabnyat an haqa 'iq-uladviyat," or "Book of the Foundations of the True Properties of the Remedies," written about A.D. 970 by the physician Abu Mansur, who during one of his journeys

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visited India. B. Laufer ("Sino-Iranica," 1919) says, "This is not only the earliest Persian work on the subject but the oldest production in prose of the Neo-Persian literature. The text has been examined by R. Seligmann from a unique manuscript of Vienna dated 1055, the oldest extant Persian manuscript." There is a translation by Abdul-Chaliq Achundow from Baku. This has been rendered into German and published by Dr. R. Kobert in his "Historische: Die pharmacologischen Grundsätze des Abu Mansur Muwaffak, 1893." References to this work are noted under the name "Achundow."

In the year 1681 there was published in Paris the "Pharmacopoeia Persica, ex idiomate Persico in Latinum conversa, opus missionariis, mercatoribus, caeterisque Regionum Orientalium, Lustratoribus necessarium nec non Europaeis Nationibus perutile." This was written by a Carmelite monk, Frater Angelus. There is a short list of a few raw drugs, but the work contains chiefly prescriptions for pharmaceutical preparations, many of which are made up of fifteen to twenty ingredients.

A valuable work of more recent date is one published in Tehran in 1874. It was compiled by Professor J. L. Schlimmer, of the Polytechnic College of Persia, Chief Medical Officer to the Persian Army, and Sanitary Officer, Tehran. It is written in French, and entitled "Terminologie Médico-Pharmaceutique et Anthropologique Française-Persane." This contains a very full list of medicinal plants of Iran with identifications made by Boissier, de Candolle, Haussknecht, and other eminent European pharmacologists and botanists.

Dr. J. E. T. Aitchison has botanically explored portions of Iran and the neighboring regions, and his "Notes on the Products of Western Afghanistan and of North-Eastern Persia," published in Edinburgh in 1890, has been most useful for reference. Dr. William Dymock, for many years Medical Storekeeper for Bombay, had exceptional opportunities of studying the drugs coming into India from the Persian Gulf, and his great knowledge of Oriental languages, in addition to his medical and botanical training, placed him in the front rank of Indian pharmacognosists. His "Vegetable Materia Medica of Western India" (1885) and, later, his "Pharmacographia Indica" are storehouses of information on the trade, natural history, and composition of Oriental drugs. Use has also been made of the "Flora of Syria, Palestine and Sinai" by the Reverend G. E. Post (1896), Boissier's "Flora Orientalis," and "A Working List of the Flowering Plants of Baluchistan," by Mr. I. H. Burkill (1909).

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Many useful notes on drugs and Persian and Turki names of North Persian plants occur in a series of articles by B. Gilliat-Smith and W. B. Turrill in *K.B.* 1930, Nos. 7–10, entitled "On the Flora of the Nearer East: A Contribution to Our Knowledge of the Flora of Azerbaidjan, North Persia."

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ABBREVIATIONS AND PUBLICATION REFERENCES

Abu Mansur—"Book of the Foundations of the True Properties of the Remedies" (970).
Achundow—Translation of Abu Mansur's work, rendered into German by R. Kobert (1893).
Acosta, Christobal, of Burgundy—Traveler in the East; d. 1580.
Afg.—Afghanistan.
Ait.—Aitchison, J. E. T. "Notes on the Products of Western Afghanistan and N. E. Persia," Edinburgh (1890).
Amoen. Exot.—1712; see Kämpfer.
Ar.—Arabic.
Bagh.—Baghdad.
Bal.—Baluchistan.
Bellew—"From the Indus to the Tigris," London (1874).
Beng.—Bengal.
Boiss.—Boissier. "Flora Orientalis," Geneva (1867–84).
Bom.—Bombay.
B. P.—"British Pharmacopoeia" (1914).
Brissemoret, A.—Chemical investigator (1907–26).
C.—See Cowan.
Chin.—Chinese.
Colloquios—Orta, Garcia da, edited by Sir Clements Markham (1913).
Connold—"British Oak Galls" (1922).
Cowan—Cowan, J. M. Collected plants in Persia (1929).
Duk.—Dukani, language of the Deccan, India.
Dymock—Dymock, William. "Vegetable Materia Medica of Western India" (1885); "Pharmacographia Indica" (1891).
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CHAPTER V

THE SOCIETY

Something of the composition of society in Rowanduz has been seen in the preceding pages, as well as the distinction between "wealthier" and "poorer" families, but the social structure of the town is much more complex than its cleavages along lines of occupation or of wealth, and requires more extended discussion, of particular importance inasmuch as this has proven the most significant area of change in recent decades. To approach this problem it is again necessary to have initial reference to the country as a whole, for in this larger province certain things of relevance to the life of the town must be appreciated. The sociology of Iraq does not appear to have had any single, adequate exposition in recent years, although much of what will be said in this connection can be found scattered in a wide variety of publications, and is commonplace to residents and travelers in the region.

Of the several divisions of the society of Iraq, the first is that between Muslims and non-Muslims. The adherents of Islam represent by far the greater part of the population, and, according to Quranic law, a Muslim girl cannot marry outside this group unless the suitor, if accepted, becomes a convert himself, a rule which is rigidly